THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1863.

☞ From and after this date, the subscription price of the Press will be $2 per annum; $2 for six months; and $1 50 for three months.

This notice includes subscribers who are in arrears for the current year.

☞ We have been requested to state that Rev. T. L. Troy will leave Salisbury on the 15th of October for Gen. Cooke's Brigade, and will attend to any packages left between that point and Raleigh for the above Brigade.

Every box should be well hooped and the weight marked on each box.

THE 21ST. REGIMENT.—We learn that several companies of this Regiment, made up principally in this and adjoining counties, were disbanded on Monday morning last, and furloughs granted to the members to visit their relatives and friends.

HON. JOHN A. GILMER.—We learn from a correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer, that Mr. Gilmer addressed the people of Stokes County, in the Court House at Danbury, recently, "urging upon all to stand united, firm and determined, and all yankeedom could not subjugate us. He depicted in glowing language the horrors of subjugation, submission or reconstruction—none of all three would produce the same results."

EXAGGERATION.—It was reported that the Yankees were advancing on Morganton, a few weeks since, having destroyed Col. Avery's plantation and driven his stock off. It turns out that it was Colonel Isaac T. Avery's plantation, in Yancy county, about 45 miles beyond Morganton, which was alluded to, and the damage done much exaggerated. It was probably the work of a robber band from the borders of East Tennessee and North Carolina,—a few Union men and deserters.

BEWARE OF SWINDLERS.—The Charlotte Democrat notices the swindlers who have been operating in the Western counties of this State, under pretence of being Government agents to impress horses. The rascally business, says that paper, is usually carried on by taking the horses, and then releasing them for a sum of money, from six dollars to fifty dollars, being demanded, according to circumstances.

The rascals have also been operating in this county, and we learn one of them has been arrested in Yadkin county. Agents should be required to give evidence of their authority to act as government agents, sufficient to satisfy any reasonable man.

Impressments under false pretences, seems to be a crying evil also in Georgia, as Gov. Brown has issued a proclamation directing all the Authorities of that State, civil and military, to assist persons in protecting their property against illegal seizure, and to arrest and send to jail persons impressing without authority.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR EMMONS.—We regret to learn that Prof. Emmons, State Geologist, died in Washington within a day or two.

THE N. C. STANDARD.—After a suspension of several weeks, caused by the damage done the office by some Georgia soldiers, the Standard again made its appearance on Friday the 2d inst. We hope and trust the authorities will do all in their power to prevent a similar outrage, and preserve the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press inviolate.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE LOSS.—There has been sufficient time to arrive at something like a correct estimate of the losses at Chattanooga. The Confederate loss is estimated at 12,000 killed and wounded, and the Federal loss at 25,000 killed, wounded and prisoners,—the Yankee prisoners numbering 6,000.

The enemy still hold Chattanooga. It is, however, reported that Rosecrans is retreating across the river, which needs confirmation.

Northern accounts state that the enemy's position at Chattanooga is impregnable.

It is reported that Rosencrans made an attack on our lines on Saturday last, but was repulsed.

Rosencrans is said to receive his supplies by wagon trains from Stevenson.

VIRGINIA.—Considerable skirmishing has taken place recently along the Rapidan. It is reported that Meade is fortifying at Culpeper C. H., and will make that his base of operations. All quiet at Fredericksburg.

Meade has sent one or two army corps to reinforce Rosencrans.

TENNESSEE.—Atlanta dates of Oct. 3, state that the enemy still occupies Knoxville, other reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Nothing else of importance.

A conditional exchange of the wounded has been agreed upon. The Yankees have about 600 Confederates and we 5,000 Yankees.

A telegram dated Marietta, Sept. 30th, 1 P. M., says:—"The reports of Forrest's late victory over the Federals of Burnside's command, at Cleveland, are confirmed.—He not only repulsed them with heavy loss, but routed and drove them beyond Athens, Tenn., at which place he is at present stationed."

Later telegrams report that Kirby Smith is in Arkadelphia with 20,000 troops.

The powder mills at Arkadelphia exploded with 100,000 pounds of powder.

The Russian Admiral and officers of the Russian fleet in New York were entertained with a dinner there on Monday. The visitors have been invited to Boston by the City Council of that city.

The Washington correspondent of the Post says there will be a new draft for 300,000 men. Of which the Government expects to get 200,000.

FROM CHARLESTON.—The Yankees are still at work on Morris Island, fortifying, and keep up the firing at the forts around Charleston, more or less.

STATE NEWS.

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—All quiet; no advance of the enemy expected shortly.

ROLL OF HONOR.—Gov. Vance has appointed Capt. James H. Foote, Assistant Adjutant General, to keep the record ordered by the last Legislature, of every officer and soldier from this State who has been killed, has died, been distinguished or discharged from the service during this war.—It will of course be necessary for the friends of all such soldiers to send that Capt. Foote be duly furnished with accurate information in such case.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN HILLSBOROUGH.—We learn from the Recorder that a fire broke out in Hillsborough about 1 o'clock Sunday, 27th. ult., in a house belonging to Josiah Turner, Sr., and occupied by Mr. Samuel Bishop and others. Mr. Lynch's jewelry shop and another house to the north of it were fired and also consumed. Mr. Phillips' saddle shop, belonging to Capt. Berry, together with the Post Office, the Store of Wm. F. and Thomas J. Strayhorne, owned by Jno. L. Kirkland, Esq., and the store of James C. Turrentine & Son, the shop shop of Messrs. Hays & Faucett and the Duffystone were soon enveloped in flames, and in a short while after, the entire block of buildings was a blackened and smoking heap of ruins. The stillness of the atmosphere and the protection afforded by the trees, prevented the farther spreading of the flames. The number of buildings destroyed, large and small, is seventeen. The loss to the owners of property is heavy, none being insured except the Messrs. Turrentines. From the house in which the fire originated nothing was saved; the others, however, were more fortunate, but notwithstanding many valuables were lost.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.—The elections in this State for members of the next Confederate Congress will be held on the first Wednesday in November, being the 4th day of the month. The soldiers in camp vote on the 29th day of October.

☞ The President of the "Farmer's Bank of North Carolina," at Greensboro' cautions the public against receiving any of the old notes of that bank issued at Elizabeth City. The new issue have "Greensboro" printed across the face in red ink, signed "Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President, and W. A. Caldwell, Cashier," and are good notes—the old notes have not this mark. The caution is given because a Yankee Regiment took forcible possession of a large amount of the old issue which had been cancelled, at Elizabeth City in August last.

MEDICAL DIRECTORS.—Dr. Peter P. Hines has been appointed Medical Director for North Carolina, vice Dr. Covey removed.

Capt. William A. Graham, Jr Company K, 2d N. C. Cavalry Regiment, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General of this State, and has accepted the appointment.

EXCITEMENT IN ILLINOIS.

The contest between the Republicans and the Copperheads, in Illinois, is beginning to assume a physical as well as moral aspect.—We make the following extracts from the Springfield correspondence of the Democrat:

Accounts from all parts of the State continue to represent its condition as alarming.—The Union men in many places are at the mercy of armed and drilled Copperheads, who, as in the case of Vandalia, Fayette county, often triumph over the authorities. In that case the force of the rebels consisted of the finest arms of the service—foot, horse and artillery. They were provided with two pieces of cannon, which were placed in the Public Ground so as to rake any force attempting to take possession of it. It was evident from the manner in which the affair was managed, that the insurgents or rebels were under the command of skillful officers. They were well handled, and appeared to have arrived at a fair perfection in drill. The Union men, finding they were powerless against this armed mob, give up the prisoners claimed by its leaders, who then ordered their legions to disperse.

This is an alarming state of affairs in the State, which is thus left at the mercy of men opposed to the existing National and State Governments. There is not a musket at this moment in the possession of the Government of this State; while on the other hand, I hear of its enemies arming and preparing for an eventuality which their speakers assert is sure to come. When members of Congress, recently elected, encourage this arming and drilling, and tell the people that they will yet be compelled to do as their fathers did in the Revolution, the public may be sure there is something dangerous in the wind.

N. C. Troops in the Mountains.—A letter from the 56th Regt. dated at Trap Hill, (foot of the Blue Ridge,) Wilkes county, Sep. 22d, says:

"Since I wrote last I have been on two expeditions into the mountains. During the first (which kept us out two or three days) the deserters ambushed us in the mountain gorges and fired at us but no one was hit. During the second we were undisturbed. We have caught some 30 or more deserters and conscripts; but the mountains are full of them and it is impossible to catch them as they can move from mountain to mountain as we approach.—Gen. Hoke has been with us for a week. He had great success in Yadkin—nearly all the deserters and conscripts came in. The country there is more level, and hence they are not so safe. We have the father of their "General" and "Colonel," a man named Smoot, besides a "Lieut Col." named Brewer.

"I had a grand view yesterday of the Pilot Mountain, which is 40 miles distant.—*Fay Ob.*

THE REBELLION IN ST. DOMINGO.—The Havana correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says that the St. Domingo rebellion has assumed formidable proportions, twenty thousand of the inhabitants having risen in opposition to their Spanish rulers.

The London Morning Post of the 12th has a special telegram from Paris, announcing that the Archduke Maximilian has positively accepted the throne of Mexico.

The Times, in its city article, says that there is no reason to anticipate any trouble from the manner in which the United States will regard the proceedings in Mexico. It quotes from the New York Journal of Commerce to sustain these views.

Mills Burned.—AUGUSTA, Sept. 29.—The Paragon Flouring Mills, in this city, were totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $200 000. Insurance $10,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The mills were owned by A. Baker.

SALE OF THE HOT SPRINGS.—The famous watering place known as the Hot Springs, in Bath county, Virginia, was sold a few days since by the executors of Thos. Goode, deceased, for $200,000. It was purchased by a company of enterprising gentlemen of Richmond, who will repair and beautify the buildings for the next summer season. This purchase only included the house and land, the furniture being reserved.

The Bonnet for this Season.—The prevailing bonnet in Paris this fall, and of course in Yankee land, too, is the "Marie Stuart." The sides of this favorite bonnet sit closely to the face and the front is heart shaped, drooping slightly at the extreme edge towards the forehead. The crowns are usually made round and firm, though a few are soft and sloping. Velvet bonnets of gray and purple, and straw ones, *café au lait* and silver in color, predominate.

LOOK OUT FOR THE THIEVES.—On Saturday or Sunday night some thieving villians entered our Press rooms and stole therefrom the valuable Leather Bands that connected our Press and Engine. The Bands were some four or five inches broad, very thick and heavy and were fifteen or twenty feet long, keyed together by copper eyes. It was of the very best Belt Leather and would now sell for four or five hundred dollars. We will give any reasonable reward for its return to us, or for any information that may lead to the detection of the thieves. And we call upon all leather dealers and workers to have an eye out for any such that may be offered for sale, either in this city or elsewhere. It may possibly be cut up into short stripe to avoid suspicion; but from the character of the leather it can readily be detected.

A great many leather [illegible] articles have been stolen in this city of late, and from the fact that no clue whatever has been discovered, it is believed they are sent off to other places for sale. Quite many have been sent out of this city of this sort. We hope therefore the exchanges will notice this paragraph and perhaps thus enable us to recover our Belt, without which our Engine must stand still.—*Rat. Spirit of the Age.*

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Dutch Reformed Church has received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Brown, their Missionary at Japan, from which we extract the following:

"I will not trouble you or take the time to tell you what I think of England's course here in pushing these demands. There is one way in which to keep the peace with her is now to yield to her demands. If the Japanese Government is wise it will do so in this case otherwise she will have to contribute a great deal more to the payment of English taxes hereafter. I am sure the American Minister is using his influence at Yeddo to induce the Government to pay the money demanded; and as to Satsuma, one of the most powerful and wealthy princes of the country, [illegible] he can easily bring one hundred thousand troops into the field.

For generations past he has been enriching himself by a trade round about with China, through the Loochoo Islands, which belong to him. No one from without is allowed to enter his domain except at one place, and all who go in there on business go out again.—He has an iron foundry and machine shop, to make guns, and glassware, and vermilion, and altogether, is an advance of the rest of Japan, and has long been in the van of peace and war. Now he is chagrined that the opening of the ports does not increase his own revenue, but rather diminishes it as compared with that of the Tycoon, who is greatly enriched thereby.—I believe he would prefer to have every port opened rather than the three only. This was indeed, said in a document that I got from Hakodadi last year, purporting to be a complaint to the Emperor from certain high and mighty princes, Satsuma among the number.

Such a man as this Prince, proud and revengeful, puffed up with a feeling of his own greatness and power, such a man I cannot think will yield to the British demand that one of his high officers, some say the very highest, should be hung in the presence of British officers. If the British Government had set about making up some demand which it were impossible to get granted, it could not have done better. Here is a people who always prefer death to disgrace, and are ever ready to commit harakiri on the least suspicion that they are to suffer dishonor; and will one of the highest Princes submit to such a demand? It is useless to expect it. The Prince of Satsuma's officer, who murdered Mr. Richardson, will, the moment there is any probability that he is to be called to account for his crime, at once put an end to his own life, and then what is to be done? Will England be satisfied if Japanese testimony alone is to be taken that the murderer is dead? I see nothing but difficulty and greater complication of difficulties before the Admiral, if this demand is insisted upon.

ALL FOREIGNERS ORDERED OUT OF JAPAN.

KANAGWA, June 24, 1863.—After my letter was mailed, and everybody was congratulating themselves on the prospects of peace, it has become publicly known that the Japanese have written to the several ministers of the foreign powers declaring all the ports open for commerce closed, and ordering all foreigners out of the country within thirty days. What this new phase in public affairs will produce is not difficult to imagine. War seems inevitable; in fact, it is a declaration of war by the Japanese themselves. They say they pay the money only because they promised to do so.

A council of the foreign ministers is now being held, but what course of action will be decided upon is not yet known. It is hardly possible anything very definite can be decided upon prior to the sailing of the vessel which carries the mail, as from all appearances they (the Japanese) are determined to expel foreigners.—*Cor. of the Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE SUFFERINGS OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS AFTER THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

The Liverpool (King) *Albion*, in an appeal to the charitable of that city to contribute money to the relief of the Confederate prisoners left wounded on the field at Gettysburg, publishes several letters from the field:

A lady from the vicinity of Gettysburg writes: "July 13th.—We have been visiting the battle field, and have done all we can for the wounded there. Since then we have sent another party, who came upon a camp of wounded Confederates in a wood between the hills. Through this wood quite a large creek runs.—This camp contained between 200 and 300 wounded men, in a deep state of suffering, (as well as among them as nurses. Most of them had frightful wounds. A few evenings ago the rain, sudden and violent, swelled the creek, and 35 of the unfortunates were swept away; 35 died of starvation. No one had been to visit them since they were carried off the battle field; they had had no food of any kind, they were crying all the time 'bread, bread! water, water!' One boy without head was stretched out dead, quite naked, a piece of blanket thrown over his emaciated form, a rag over his face, and his small, thin hands laid over his breast. Of the dead, some knew their names, and it breaks my heart to think of the mothers waiting and watching for the sons laid in the lonely grave on that fearful battle field. All of those men in the wood were nearly naked, and when ladies approached they tried to cover themselves with the filthy rags they had cast aside. The wounds themselves, unwashed and untended, were full of worms. God only knows what they suffered.

Not one word of complaint passed their lips, not a murmur; the only words were, 'Bread, bread! water, water!' Except when they saw some of our ladies much affected, they said, 'Oh, ladies, don't cry; we're used to this.' We are doing all we can; reserved all day yesterday, though it was Sunday." The lady adds: "There were two brothers—one a colonel, the other a captain—lying side by side, and both wounded. They had a Bible between them." Another letter from Philadelphia says: "There are over 3,000 on the island, (Fort Delaware), the hospitals crowded, and between 300 and 400 men on the bare floors of the barracks; not even a straw mattress for them. The surgeon says the hundred pillows and other things sent from here were a God-send. Everything except gray clothing will be thankfully received and can be fully disposed of. It is very difficult to get money here. I write to you in the hope that you may be able to send some comforts for these suffering men. Some two or three thousand have been sent to an island in the East river, most of them South Carolinians, and all in great destitution. Your hearts would ache to mine does if you knew all I hear and know is true to the sufferings of our poor people."

Another writes: "Philadelphia, July 20th, 1863.—I mentioned in my last the large number of Southern prisoners now in the hands of the Federal Government in Fort Delaware, near this city. There are 8,000, a large portion of whom are sick and wounded; all are suffering most seriously for the want of a thousand things. There are in this city who are by [illegible] people, and who feel a sympathy for the sufferings of these prisoners, are but few in number, and upon these have been increasing calls for aid. Their powers of contribution are now exhausted. I thought it my duty to acquaint you and others in Europe of this state of things that you might raise something to relieve the sufferings of these prisoners. I believe the Government has decided that any contributions for them may be delivered to them. There is scarcely a man among them, officers or privates, who has any money or any clothes beyond those in which they stood when they were captured on the battle field. You, can, therefore, imagine their situation. In the hospitals the Government gives them nothing beyond coffee and soldiers rations. Sick men require much more, or they perish; and these people are dying by scores. I think it a matter in which their friends on the other side should take prompt and ample action.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION—IMPORTANT STATEMENT OF THE VIEWS OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

The following circular letter, addressed by the Secretary of State to the several American Legations abroad, acquires new interest from events now transpiring:

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1863.

SIR: We observe the indications of a growing impression in Europe that the demonstration made by the Spanish, French, and British forces against Mexico, is likely to provoke a revolution in that country, which shall bring about the introduction of a monarchical government, and the assumption of the Crown by a foreign Prince. Our country is deeply interested in the peace of the world, and desires to preserve loyal relations as well with the allies as with Mexico. The President has therefore, directed me to submit to the parties interested his views on the new aspect of affairs.

The President has relied upon the assurance given his Government by the allies, that they were in pursuit of no political object, but simply the redress of their grievances. He entertains no doubt of the sincerity of the allies, and if his confidence in their good faith had been disturbed, it would be restored by the frank explanations given by them that the Governments of Spain, France and Great Britain have no intention of interfering to procure a change in the constitutional form of government now existing in Mexico, or any political change which would be in opposition to the will of the Mexican people. In short he has cause to believe that the allies are unanimous in declaring that revolution proposed to Mexico is solely prompted by certain Mexican citizens who are now in France.

Nevertheless, the President regards it his duty to express to the allies, in all kindness and candor, that a monarchical government established in Mexico, in the presence of foreign fleets and armies, occupying the waters and the soil of Mexico, has no promise of security or permanence; in the second place, that the instability of such a monarchy would be enhanced if the throne were assigned to a person alien to Mexico; that in these circumstances the new Government would instantly fall unless sustained by European alliances, which under the influence of the first invasion, would be practically the beginning of a permanent policy of armed intervention by monarchial Europe, at once injurious and inimical to the system of government generally adopted by the American continent.

These views are based upon some knowledge of the opinions and political habits of American society. There can be no doubt that in this matter the permanent interest and the sympathies of our country would be on the side of the other American Republics.

We must not be understood as predicting on this occasion the course of events which may ensue both in America and Europe, from the steps which are contemplated. It is enough to say that, in the opinion of the President, the emancipation of the American sentiment from the control of Europe has been the principal characteristic of the past half century. It is not probable that a revolution in the opposite direction can succeed in the age which immediately follows this period, and while the population of America increases so rapidly, while its resources develop in the same proportion, and while society forms itself uniformly according to the principles of the American Democratic Government.

It is unnecessary to indicate to the allies how improbable it is that the nations of Europe would accept absolutism as policy favorable to similar counter revolutions, thus incompatible with their own proper interests. Nor is it necessary to point out that notwithstanding the care of the allies to avoid aiding by means of their land and maritime forces, the internal revolutions of Mexico, the result would be none less due to the presence of their forces in the country, however different the object they may have proposed, for without their presence it may be considered certain that such revolutions would probably not have been attempted or conceived.

The Senate of the United States has certainly not accorded its official sanction to the precise measures proposed by the President, to lend our aid to the actual Mexican Government, in order that the latter might, with its reparation of the allies, extricate itself from its present embarrassments, but this is strictly a question of internal administration. There could be no greater error than to see in this disagreement a divergence of opinion in our Government, or in the American people in regard to their cordial wishes for the safety, welfare and stability of the Republican Government in that country.

I am, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

DUEL BETWEEN LADIES.—We find the following paragraph in the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 2d:

On Monday forenoon several ladies, while on a visit to a friend's house, a short distance from Gray's Ferry, were amusing themselves by singing and dancing, when one of them a resident of Baltimore, sung a verse of the [illegible] Dixie. One of the other ladies jestingly said, 'You are a rebel,' at which another commenced the Southern Marseillaise; when it was finished, the lady who had been called a rebel, said 'I wish we had pistols, I'd fight a duel with you for calling me a rebel.' At this, a daughter of the gentleman at whose house they were, said: 'We have pistols in the house, but they are not loaded.' They were brought, and, in order to give it the form of a duel, distances were measured in the room, the ladies took their places, word was given, one, two, three, when the lady who had called the other 'rebel,' said 'I will sit in this chair, as I wish to die easy.' Word was again given, and the Baltimore lady, who had a self cocking pistol, pulled the trigger and bang went the pistol. A piercing scream was heard, and in an instant the room was filled with the members of the family, when it was discovered that two of the ladies had swooned, the Baltimore lady was standing motionless, and the one who wished to 'die easy,' sitting pale with terror in her chair; one ball had passed through her dress on the left side, grazing the skin, while in the leaf of a table on which she had rested her arm were eight distinct shot holes, and one bullet embedded in the wood. The pistol had been loaded by a boy on the 4th of July, but the charge had not been fired. The ladies were soon restored to consciousness, and commenced to realize the danger of meddling with fire arms, a warning, it is needless to say, they will not disregard for the future.

THE YANKEE PLANTERS IN LOUISIANA.

From the N. O. Correspondent of the N. Y. World.

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The Opelousas road runs through the richest region in the State. It is midsummer now; the foliage is at its full development, and the woods and fields are fairly luxuriant in leaf-life. Along the line of the track, on either side, for almost the entire distance between Algiers and Brashear, there is a wall of living green, but it is a weed growth. The garden of Louisiana has become an alligator pleasure-ground. The farms, undrained and uncultivated, are reverting to the original, or aboriginal, swamp again. Here and there, there is a show of cultivation, acres of corn and cane, but these are now "Government" plantations, or "Government agents'" plantations, or estates in the hands of the "Government's" numerous and disinterested friends. Of course the "Government" does not own slaves—it merely works them; and here and there I saw a few negro men and more negro women weeding the cane or corn. When Taylor's men went through the district lately, they summarily grabbed all the "Government" negroes they could lay hands upon.

For weeks, when the cane should have been hoed and weeded, the fields were untouched, and the rank growth of weeds has in some places overstepped and choked the crop. In a few places the cane looked tolerably, but it was small for the season, and the planters' hopes of one crop anyhow may fail. I wrote you last winter about the raw race of planters—the speculating Massachusetts shoemakers—who are anxious to become Louisiana sugar makers. To be sure, the labor system is destroyed; the able bodied "boys" are gobbled for army purposes—for servants, dash-work builders, "soldiers," and "officers." There is scarcely an orderly sergeant or 2d lieutenant who has not his boot blacking at hand tending—each slave, but fellow American citizen of African descent. The Government plantation negroes are old and "played out" boys, that do their work in a shiftless, careless manner. The North wants to "infuse a new life," to bring Northern energy, enterprise and capital to the South. The New York Independent, that knows all about the South, says so.

But as far as the country is concerned, its development, its return in crops, in wealth, amounts to less than nothing. Another year of "restoration" will complete the ruin of the South. One more year of this "new life" and there will be nothing left for the hand of death. Louisiana has taken a little more than fifty years to shut out the Mississippi by leveling its banks, to drain and redeem the swamp lands, to make itself a great and prosperous wealth producing State. It has required only a few months for the "Administration" to prepare the State for its return to its original worthlessness; to "restore" it to barbarism; to re-people it in spots, with half breed bastards; to drive out every vestige of civilization and to make the paradise of the South a rank, rotten, miasmatic, alligator, and moccasin SWAMP, grown again.

It will be some consolation, however, to the philanthropist to know that the negro has ceased to be a "slave," and that he has the glorious "liberty" to become a barbarian.

IRON SUGAR CANE MILL.

I EXPECT to erect at my House, about one mile south of Salem, a large Iron Mill for grinding Sugar Cane, and will grind the Cane alone, or grind the Cane and boil the Molasses, for all that will bring on to Mill and reasonable notice is given.

JAMES BRINDLE.

Salem, N. C., July 30, 1863.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.

GEN. LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is an authentic copy of Gen. Robert E. Lee's official report of the "Pennsylvania campaign:"

HEADQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VA., July 31st, 1863.

Gen. S. Cooper, A. and I. General, Richmond, Va.:

General—I have the honor to submit the following outline of the recent operations of this army for the information of the Department:

The position occupied by the enemy opposite Fredericksburg being one in which he could not be attacked to advantage, it was determined to draw him from it. The execution of this purpose embraced the relief of the Shenandoah Valley from the troops that had occupied the lower part of it during the winter and spring, and, if practicable, the transfer of the scene of hostilities north of the Potomac.

It was thought that the corresponding movements on the part of the enemy to which those contemplated by us would probably give rise, might offer a fair opportunity to strike a blow at the army therein commanded by Gen. Hooker, and that in any event that army would be compelled to leave Virginia, and possibly to draw to its support troops designed to operate against other parts of the country. In this way it was supposed that the enemy's plan of campaign for the summer would be broken up, and part of the season of active operations be consumed in the formation of new combinations and the preparations that they would require.

In addition to these advantages it was hoped that other valuable results might be attained by military success.

Actuated by these and other important considerations that may hereafter be presented, the movement began on the 3d of June. McLaw's division, of Longstreet's corps, left Fredericksburg for Culpeper C. H., and Hood's division, which was encamped on the Rapidan, marched to the same place.

They were followed on the 4th and 5th by Ewell's corps, leaving that of A. P. Hill's to occupy our lines at Fredericksburg.

The march of these troops having been discovered by the enemy on the afternoon of the 5th, and the following day he crossed a force, amounting to about one army corps, to the south side of the Rappahannock on a pontoon bridge laid down near the mouth of Deep Run. General Hill disposed his command to resist their advance; but as they seemed intended for the purpose of observation rather than attack, the movements in progress were not arrested.

The forces of Longstreet and Ewell reached Culpeper C. H. by the 8th, at which point the cavalry under Gen. Stuart was also concentrated.

On the 9th a large force of Federal cavalry strongly supported by infantry, crossed the Rappahannock at Beverly's and Kelly's fords, and attacked Gen. Stuart. A severe engagement ensued, continuing from early in the morning until late in the afternoon, when the enemy was forced to recross the river with heavy loss, leaving 400 prisoners, three pieces of artillery and several colors in our hands.

Gen. Jenkins, with his cavalry brigade, had been ordered to advance towards Winchester to co-operate with the infantry in the proposed expedition into the Lower Valley, and at the same time Gen. Imboden was directed, with his command, to make a demonstration in the direction of Romney, in order to cover the movement against Winchester and prevent the enemy at that place from being reinforced by the troops on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Both of these officers were in position when Gen. Ewell left Culpeper Court House on the 16th. Crossing the Shenandoah near Front Royal, he detached Rodes' division to Berryville, with instructions after dislodging the force there to cut off the communication between Winchester and the Potomac. With the divisions of Early and Johnson, Gen. Ewell advanced directly upon Winchester, driving the enemy into his works around the town on the 13th.—On the same day the troops at Berryville fell back before Gen. Rodes, retreating to Winchester. On the 14th General Early stormed the works at the latter place, and the whole army of Gen. Milroy was captured or dispersed. Most of those who attempted to escape were intercepted and made prisoners by Gen. Johnson. Their leader fled to Harper's Ferry with a small party of fugitives.

General Rodes marched from Berryville to Martinsburg, entering the latter place on the 14th, where he took 700 prisoners, 5 pieces of artillery, and a considerable quantity of stores. These operations cleared the valley of the enemy, those at Harper's Ferry withdrawing to Maryland Heights. More than 4,000 prisoners, 29 pieces of artillery, 270 wagons and ambulances, with 400 horses, were captured, besides a large amount of military stores. Our loss was small. On the night that Ewell appeared at Winchester, the Federal troops in front of A. P. Hill, at Fredericksburg, recrossed the Rappahannock and the next day disappeared behind the hills of Stafford.

The whole army of General Hooker withdrew from the line of the Rappahannock, pursuing the roads near the Potomac and no favorable opportunity was offered for attack. It seemed to be the purpose of Gen. Hooker to take a position which would enable him to cover the approaches to Washington city—with a view to draw him further from his base, and at the same time to cover the march of A. P. Hill, who, in accordance with instructions, left Fredericksburg for the Valley as soon as the enemy withdrew from his front. Longstreet moved from Culpeper C. H. on the 15th, and advancing along the east side of the Blue Ridge, occupied Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps. His force had been augmented while at Culpeper by General Pickett with three brigades of his division.

The cavalry, under Gen. Stuart, was thrown out in front of Longstreet to watch the enemy now reported to be moving into Loudon. On the 17th, his cavalry encountered two brigades of ours under General Stuart near Aldie, and was driven back with loss. The next day the engagement was renewed, the Federal cavalry being strongly supported by infantry, and General Stuart was in turn compelled to retire.

The enemy advanced as far as Upperville and then fell back. In these engagements Gen. Stuart took about four hundred prisoners, and a considerable number of horses and arms.

In the meantime a part of Gen. Ewell's corps had entered Maryland, and the rest was about to follow. Gen. Jenkins with his cavalry, who accompanied Gen. Ewell, penetrated Pennsylvania as far as Chambersburg. As these demonstrations did not have the effect of causing the Federal army to leave Virginia, and as it did not seem disposed to advance upon the position held by Longstreet, the latter was withdrawn to the west side of the Shenandoah, Gen. Hill having already reached the valley.

Gen. Stuart was left to guard the passes of the mountains, and observe the movements of the enemy, whom he was instructed to harass and impede as much as possible should he attempt to cross the Potomac. In that event, Gen. Stuart was directed to move into Maryland, crossing the Potomac east or west of the Blue Ridge, as in his judgment should be best, and take position on the right of our column as it advanced.

By the 24th the progress of Ewell rendered it necessary that the rest of the army should be in supporting distance, and Longstreet and Hill marched to the Potomac. The former crossed at Williamsport and the latter at Shepherdstown. The columns reunited at Hagerstown, and advanced thence into Pennsylvania, encamping near Chambersburg on the 27th.

No report had been received that the Federal army had crossed the Potomac, and the absence of the cavalry rendered it impossible to obtain accurate information. In order, however, to retain it on the east side of the mountains after it should enter Maryland, and thus leave open our communication with the Potomac through Hagerstown and Williamsport, General Ewell had been instructed to send a division eastwards from Chambersburg to cross the South Mountains. Early's division was detached for this purpose, and proceeded as far east as York, while the remainder of the corps proceeded to Carlisle.

General Imboden, in pursuance of the instructions previously referred to, had been actively engaged on the left of Gen Ewell during the progress of the latter into Maryland. He had driven off the forces guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, destroying all the important bridges on that route from Cumberland to Martinsburg, and seriously damaged the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

He subsequently took position at Hancock, and, after the arrival of Longstreet and Hill at Chambersburg, was directed to march by way of McConnellsburg to that place.

Preparations were now made to advance upon Harrisburg, but on the night of the 29th information was received from a scout that the Federal army, having crossed the Potomac, was advancing northwards, and that the head of the column had reached the South Mountain. As our communications were thus menaced, it was resolved to prevent his further progress in that direction by concentrating our army on the east side of the mountains. Accordingly, Longstreet and Hill were directed to proceed from Chambersburg to Gettysburg, to which point Gen Ewell was also instructed to march from Carlisle.

Gen. Stuart continued to follow the movements of the Federal army south of the Potomac after our own had entered Maryland, and in his efforts to impede its progress advanced as far eastward as Fairfax Court House. Finding himself unable to delay the enemy materially, he crossed the river at Seneca, and marched through Westminster to Carlisle, where he arrived after Gen. Ewell had left for Gettysburg. By the route he pursued the Federal army was interposed between his command and our main body, preventing any communication with him until his arrival at Carlisle.

The march towards Gettysburg was conducted more slowly than it would have been had the movements of the Federal army been known.

The leading division of Hill met the enemy in advance of Gettysburg, on the morning of the 1st of July. Driving back these troops to within a short distance of the town, he there encountered a larger force, with which two of his divisions became engaged. Ewell, coming up with two of his divisions by the Heidlersburg road, joined in the engagement. The enemy was driven through Gettysburg, with heavy loss, including about five thousand prisoners and several pieces of artillery.

He retired to a high range of hills south and east of the town. The attack was not pressed that afternoon, the enemy's force being unknown, and it being considered advisable to await the arrival of the rest of our troops. Orders were sent back to hasten their march, and, in the meantime, every effort was made to ascertain the numbers and position of the enemy, and find the most favorable point of attack. It had not been intended to fight a general battle at such a distance from our base, unless attacked by the enemy; but, finding ourselves unexpectedly confronted by the Federal army, it became a matter of difficulty to withdraw through the mountains with our large trains. At the same time the country was unfavorable for collecting supplies while in the presence of the enemy's main body, as he was enabled to restrain our foraging parties by occupying the passes of the mountains with regular and local troops. A battle thus became, in a measure, unavoidable. Encouraged by the successful issue of the engagement of the first day, and in view of the valuable results that would ensue from the defeat of the army of Gen. Meade, it was thought advisable to accept the attack.

The remainder of Ewell's and Hill's corps having arrived, and two divisions of Longstreet's, our preparations were made accordingly. During the afternoon intelligence was received of the arrival of Gen Stuart at Carlisle, and he was ordered to march to Gettysburg, and take position on the left.—A full account of these engagements cannot be given until the reports of the several commanding officers shall have been received, and I shall only offer a general description.

The preparations for attack were not completed until the afternoon of the 2d.

The enemy held a high and commanding ridge along which he had massed a large amount of artillery. Gen. Ewell occupied the left of our line, Gen. Hill the centre, and Gen. Longstreet the right. In front of Gen. Longstreet the enemy held a position, from which if he could be driven it was thought that our army could be used to advantage in assailing the more elevated ground beyond, and thus enable us to reach the crest of the ridge. That officer was directed to endeavor to carry this position, while Gen. Ewell attacked directly the high ground on the enemy's right, which had already been partially fortified. Gen. Hill was instructed to threaten the centre of the Federal line, in order to prevent reinforcements being sent to either wing, and to avail himself of any opportunity that might present itself to attack.

After a severe struggle, Longstreet succeeded in getting possession of and holding the desired ground. Ewell also carried some of the strong positions which he assailed, and the result was such as to lead to the belief that he would ultimately be able to dislodge the enemy. The battle ceased at dark.

These partial successes determined me to continue the assault next day. Pickett, with three of his brigades, joined Longstreet the following morning, and our batteries were moved forward to the position gained by him the day before.

The general plan of attack was unchanged, except that one division and two brigades of Hill's corps were ordered to support Longstreet.

The enemy in the meantime had strengthened his line with earthworks. The morning was occupied in necessary preparations, and the battle recommenced in the afternoon of the 3d, and raged with great violence until sunset. Our troops succeeded in entering the advanced works of the enemy, and getting possession of some of his batteries, but our artillery having nearly expended its ammunition the attacking columns became exposed to the heavy fire of the numerous batteries near the summit of the ridge, and after a most determined and gallant struggle were compelled to relinquish their advantage and fall back to their original positions with severe loss.

The conduct of the troops was all that I could desire on report, and they deserved success so far as it can be deserved by heroic valor and fortitude. More may have been required of them than they were able to perform, but my admiration of their noble qualities, and confidence in their ability to cope successfully with the enemy, has suffered no abatement from the issue of this protracted and sanguinary conflict.

Owing to the strength of the enemy's position and the reduction of our ammunition, a renewal of the engagement could not be regarded, and the difficulty of procuring supplies rendered it impossible to continue longer where we were. Such of the wounded as were in condition to be removed, and part of the guns collected on the field, were ordered to Williamsport. The army remained at Gettysburg during the 4th, and at night began to retire by the road to Fairfield, carrying with it about four thousand prisoners. Nearly two thousand had previously been paroled, but the enemy's numerous wounded that had fallen into our hands after the first and second days' engagements were left behind.

Little progress was made that night, owing to a severe storm, which greatly embarrassed our movements. The rear of the column did not leave its position near Gettysburg until at ten daylight on the 5th.

The march was continued during that day without interruption by the enemy, except an unimportant demonstration upon our rear in the afternoon, when near Fairfield, which was easily checked. Part of our train moved by the road through Fairfield, and the rest by the way of Cashtown, guarded by General Imboden. In passing through the mountains, in advance of the column, the great length of the trains exposed them to attack by the enemy's cavalry, which captured a number of wagons and ambulances; but they succeeded in reaching Williamsport without serious loss.

They were attacked at that place on the 6th by the enemy's cavalry, which was gallantly repulsed by General Imboden. The attacking force was subsequently encountered and driven off by General Stuart, and pursued for several miles in the direction of Boonsboro'. The army after an arduous march, rendered difficult by the rains, reached Hagerstown on the afternoon of the 6th and morning of the 7th July.

The Potomac was found to be so much swollen by the rains, that had fallen almost incessantly since our entrance into Maryland, as to be unfordable. Our communications with the south side were thus interrupted, and it was difficult to procure either ammunition or subsistence, the latter difficulty being enhanced by the high waters impeding the working of neighboring mills.—The trains with the wounded and prisoners were compelled to await at Williamsport the subsiding of the river and the construction of boats, as the pontoon bridge left at Falling Waters had been partially destroyed.—The enemy had not yet made his appearance; but, as he was in condition to obtain large reinforcements, and our situation, for the reasons above mentioned, was becoming daily more embarrassing, it was deemed advisable to recross the river. Part of the pontoon bridge was recovered, and new boats built, so that by the 13th a good bridge was thrown over the river at Falling Waters.

The enemy in force reached our front on the 12th. A position had been previously selected to cover the Potomac from Williamsport to Falling Waters, and an attack was awaited during that and the succeeding day. This did not take place, though the two armies were in close proximity, the enemy being occupied in fortifying his own lines.—Our preparations being completed, and the river, though still deep, being pronounced fordable, the army commenced to withdraw to the South side on the night of the 13th.

Ewell's corps forded the river at Williamsport, those of Longstreet and Hill crossed upon the bridge. Owing to the condition of the roads the troops did not reach the bridge until after daylight on the 14th, and the crossing was not completed until 3 P. M., when the bridge was removed. The enemy offered no serious interruption, and the movement was attended with no loss of material except a few disabled wagons, and two pieces of artillery, which the horses were unable to move through the deep mud. Before fresh horses could be sent back for them the rear of the column had passed.

During the slow and tedious march from the bridge, in the midst of a violent storm of rain, some of the men lay down by the way to rest. Officers sent back for them failed to find many in the obscurity of the night, and these, with some stragglers, fell into the hands of the enemy.

Brig. Gen. Pettigrew was mortally wounded in an attack made by a small body of cavalry, which was unfortunately mistaken for our own and permitted to enter our lines. He was brought to Bunker Hill, where he expired a few days afterwards. He was a brave and accomplished officer and gentleman, and his loss will be deeply felt by the country and the army.

The following day the army marched to Bunker Hill, in the vicinity of which it encamped for several days. The day after its arrival a large force of the enemy's cavalry, which had crossed the Potomac at Shepardstown, advanced towards Martinsburg. It was attacked by Gen. Fitz Lee, near Kearneysville, and defeated with heavy loss, leaving the dead and many of its wounded on the field.

Owing to the swollen condition of the Shenandoah rivers, the plan of operations which had been contemplated when we re-crossed the Potomac could not be put in execution, and before the waters had subsided the movements of the enemy induced me to cross the Blue Ridge and take position south of the Rappahannock, which was accordingly done.

As soon as the reports of the commanding officers shall be received, a more detailed account of these operations will be given, and occasion will then be taken to speak more particularly of the conspicuous gallantry and good conduct of both officers and men.

It is not yet in my power to give a correct statement of our casualties, which were severe, including many brave men, and an unusual proportion of distinguished and valuable officers. Among them I regret to mention the following general officers: Major-Gens. Hood, Pender, and Trimble severely, and Major-Gen. Heth slightly wounded.

Gen. Pender has since died. This lamented officer has borne a distinguished part in every engagement of this army, and was wounded on several occasions while leading his command with conspicuous gallantry and ability. The confidence and admiration inspired by his courage and capacity as an officer were only equalled by the esteem and respect entertained by all with whom he was associated, for the noble qualities of his modest and unassuming character. Brig. Gens. Barksdale and Garnett were killed, and Brig. Gen. Semmes mortally wounded while leading their troops with the courage that always distinguished them. These brave officers and patriotic gentlemen fell in the faithful discharge of duty, leaving the army to mourn their loss and emulate their noble examples.

Brig. Gens. Kemper, Armistead, Scales, G. T. Anderson, Hampton, J. M. Jones, and Jenkins, were also wounded. Brig. Gen. Archer was taken prisoner. Gen. Pettigrew, though wounded at Gettysburg, continued in command until he was mortally wounded near Falling Waters.

The loss of the enemy is unknown, but from observation on the field, and his subsequent movements, it is supposed that he suffered severely.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed,) R. E. LEE, Gen'l.

MARRIED:

In Bethania on Thursday evening the 1st inst., by T. C. Johnson, Esq., Mr. WM. GRABS to Mrs. AMELIA REICH.

May peace and enjoyment crown them all their days.

DIED:

In this county, at the residence of Ambrose White, on the 25th ult., of diptheria, ROSINA F. OGBURN, aged about thirteen years.

She lives in the heaven of heavens above,
Rehearsing the story of Jesus' kind love;
She joins the sweet music of that blest abode,
And sings hallelujahs of praise to her God.

J. H. W.

LINES

written on the death of J. G. DANNER, *who fell at Gettysburg, Pa.*

The brave hero sleeps on a stranger's shore,
And none on his grave p'er weepeth;
He fell in death 'midst the cannon's roar,
And there the brave hero sleepeth.

He has valliantly died as a true soldier dies,
A nobler one ne'er died before him;
Though tears may not moisten the spot where he lies,
Yet many a heart will deplore him.

True to his country, and true to his love,
To a glorious home departed,
I soon will join him forever above,
The rest of the broken-hearted.

Place his rest in yon verdant dell,
With flowers deck his long hair;
O'er the spot may the warbler's anthems swell
Forever melodious there.

The grassy turf that will wave o'er her head
Neath the soft wind's breath that sigh;
And pure dew drops shall be sweet tears shed
O'er the grave in which she will lie.

By a friend of Co. I, 28th N. C. Reg.
H. A. S.

New Advertisements.

Leather or No Leather.

I HEREBY notify my customers and all other persons, that I will continue taking in HIDES as usual to tan upon shares, but cannot stand responsible, in no shape or form whatever, for any hides that are brought to my tan-yard during this war; for my shop has been twice broken open.

I hope that my friends will not forsake me, and I will try in future, as I have in the past, to do all in my power to render their property and my own secure. LEWIS LEINBACH.

Forsyth Co'y, Oct. 8th, 1863. 6w-pd

NOTICE.

I WILL sell at public auction, on the 8th day of October next, at Hampton Bynum's plantation, on Townsfork, the rent Wheat, Rye, Dung, Fodder and Hay belonging to the estate. Terms made known on day of Sale.

J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.

Sept. 22, 1863. 2w-1-4s

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Administrator on the estate of Jacob Hauss, deceased, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the late residence of said deceased, on Saturday the 10th day of October next, the following property, to wit: two head of HORSES, some CATTLE and other stock, one Fourhorse Wagon, one Carriage and Harness, about eighty bushels of clean WHEAT, a lot of Carpenter's and Shoemaker's Tools, a lot of valuable Books, Farming Utensils of every description, Household and Kitchen Furniture and many other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on day of Sale.

LEWIS HANES, Adm'r.

Sept. 21, 1863. 2w-3t

Taken Up,

On the 8th day of August, by George Gaither, living twelve miles North-west from Lexington, a bay horse colt, black mane and tail, the left hind foot white above the fetlock, blind in the right eye, a white mark from the knee. He is about 15 or 16 hands high and supposed to be 17 years old and appraised to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars.

A. J. PICKET, Ranger.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS IT APPEARS TO BE THAT the necessities of our people [illegible] the condition of the prohibition heretofore extended by proclamation to the exportation of certain articles from the State.

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this proclamation, continuing the proclamation of July 10th in force for thirty days from and after the 13th instant, in regard to the exportation of Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather and Shoes, subject to the exceptions, &c., expressed heretofore.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1863, and in the Eighty-Eighth year of our Independence.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

August 13-3w.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

In Equity, Petition to sell Land.

Christian Reed, Henry Reed, Philip Spangh and wife Christina, and Philip Reed,
vs.
Thomas Reed and Winfield Hine and wife Catharine.

Affidavit having been made before the Clerk and Master of this Court that Thomas Reed and Winfield Hine and wife Catharine, the above named defendants are residing beyond the limits of this State: Notice is therefore given them that the aforesaid petitioners filed their petition in said court of Equity, on the 22nd day of August, 1862, praying for a sale of the lands belonging to their mother, the late Elizabeth Reed, dec'd. Now, unless said defendants shall personally be and appear before said court at Equity to be held for said County, at the Court House in Winston, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken as confessed and the cause set for hearing as to them.

Witness, D. H. Starbuck, Clerk and Master of said court, at office, this 22nd day of August, 1863. D. H. STARBUCK, C. M. E.

Aug. 27. pr.adv. $6

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Thomas M. Hester, Administrator of Wm. W. Long, deceased,
vs.
Manila Long and others.

Petition to sell Land to pay debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that three of the defendants viz: Augustus G. Long, Thomas Long and John Long, are beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in Salem, N. C., notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-House in Winston on the first Monday of December next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them, and the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court, at office, the first Monday of September, 1863.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

September 24, 1863. 2t-6s

$50 REWARD!

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, in Surry County, on Tuesday the 18th inst. my negro man ISAAC. He is of a dark copper color, stout, square built, and weighs about 175 pounds, height about 5 feet 8 inches. I purchased said boy in Richmond, a few weeks since, and he was raised in Sampson County, N. C., near the Court-house, by John Lee.

I will give $50 reward for his apprehension, so that I can get him.

Address me at Tom's Creek, P. O., Surry County, N. C.

M. HART.

August 21, 1863.

Wanted for the Soldiers.

200,000 POUNDS (seeded,) Blackberries, Apples and Peaches, Peeled and Unpeeled.

We again call on the ladies and little girls to dry all the fruit they possibly can for the army. Do not be afraid of drying too many; the soldiers will be glad to get all you can dry. Surely the Ladies will dry a large quantity, as that their husbands, sons, and brothers can have something to eat besides meat and bread.

We also buy BACON.

Bring on everything you can spare; we ought to do all we can.

Liberal prices will be paid.

R. L. HAGE, Commissary Ag't.

Salem, July 3, 1863.

EXCHANGE NOTICE, NO. 6.

RICHMOND, September 12, 1863.

THE following Confederate officers and men, captured at Vicksburg, Miss., July 4th, 1863 and subsequently paroled, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. The officers and men of Gen. C. L. Stevenson's division.

2. The officers and men of Gen. Bowen's division.

3. The officers and men of Brig. Gen. Moore's brigade.

4. The officers and men of the 2d Texas regiment.

5. The officers and men of Waul's Legion.

6. Also, all Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point at any time previous to July 25th 1863, and not heretofore duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Southern papers copy six times and send bills to the War Department. 2t-3t.

Town Ordinance.

THE following Ordinance was passed at a meeting of the Town Commissioners, on the 5th instant:

From and after the 15th day of September no person or persons, shall sell any exhibition known within the corporate limits of the town of Salem, in any quantity less than one gallon, without first obtaining license in due form of law. Penalty one hundred dollars. J. G. SIDES, Mayor.

CHAS. BAHNTZ, Secretary.

Sept. 10-3t.

At the same meeting it was ordered that citizens be required to remove hitching places from the side walks, or put up rails to prevent horses from encroaching the sidewalk. By order of the Board of Commissioners.

J. G. SIDES, Mayor.

HARRIS' OIL.

FRESH and Genuine. For sale
At the DRUG STORE.

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some cheap [illegible] stoves." Inquire at this office.

Confederate War Tax.

THE DISTRICTS [illegible] Forsyth and [illegible] Counties, having returned to me the [illegible] assessments of taxes—[illegible] hereby given that the lists will remain open [illegible] days from this day, during which time I will attend at my house to hear all complaints or appeals which tax-payers may make. Tax-payers are requested to notify the assessors of any delinquents they may know of.

WILL. FLYNT, Collector.

Sept. 15th, 1863. 20-2t.

By the Governor of North Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a number of public meetings have recently been held in various portions of the State, in some of which threats have been made of combined resistance to the execution of the Law of Congress, in regard to Conscription and the collection of taxes, thereby endangering the public peace and tranquility as well as the common cause of independence, which we have so solemnly engaged to defend: And whereas, it is my sworn duty to see all the laws of the land faithfully executed, [illegible] established within our borders.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, admonishing all such persons to renounce such evil intentions, and warning them to beware of the criminal and fatal consequences of carrying such threats into execution.

The inalienable and invaluable rights of the people to assemble together and consult for the common good, together with its necessary concomitants, the freedom of speech and the press, are secured to you, my countrymen, by the most sacred compacts. They shall never find a disturber in me. Yet you will remember that the same instruments which guarantee these great rights also limit you to the exercise of them, within the bounds of law, and impose upon me the solemn duty to see that them bounds be not transgressed. The Constitution of the Confederate States, and all laws passed in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land; resistance to them by combination, is TREASON, and without combination, is a high crime against the laws of your country, for no one be deceived. So long as these laws remain on the statute book, they shall be executed. Surely, my countrymen, you would not seek to cure the evils of one revolution by plunging the country into another. You will not knowingly, to the present desolating war with the common enemy, add the horrors of internal strife and the subversion of law and civil authority!—You must not forget the enviable character which you have always maintained, as a sober, conservative and law abiding people, nor would I have you forget the plain, easy and constitutional method of redressing your grievances. Meet and denounce any existing laws, if you think proper,—you have that right—and instruct your representatives in Congress or the State Legislature, as the case may be, to repeal them. Your own choice prevails and these obnoxious laws they can repeal them, if such are your instructions. If you neglect these means and [illegible] Supreme Court sits, ever to decide upon all cases properly brought before it. Its decisions are final in the case to which they refer, and shall be executed while the power remains in your Executive to enforce any law. There is no grievance to redress and no proposition to be made, but can be most peaceably effected in the way our fathers marked out by the ballot box, and the other constitutionally appointed means. In assuming on [illegible] sensibility like the present, any departure from this legal channel is revolutionary and dangerous, and could but end in division and distraction of our people.

It is my great desire, and I hope, that of all good citizens, that our people should remain united, befall us what may. Should we triumph in the great struggle for independence, let no feelings of revenge, no bitterness, mar the rejoicing of this glorious day. Should we fail, and [illegible] share of the great object for which we have struggled so long and bled so freely, let not our spirits sink down into [illegible] to the [illegible] of despair.

Attempts suddenly to change the existing order of things would only result in bloodshed and ruin. I therefore implore you, my countrymen, of all shades of political opinion, to abstain from an gambling together for the purpose of [illegible] each other, whether at home or in the army, and to unite [illegible] any penalty for the sake of the cause in other than legal means and through the properly constituted authorities. We are battling for the liberty of all coming posterity, we are battling for the hearts of patriots—the cause of liberty and independence. We are committed to it by every tie that can bind an honorable people. Multitudes of our bravest and best have already sealed it with their blood, whilst others, giving up all earthly possessions, are either languishing in dungeons or are themselves wanderers through the land, and all have left, in a greater or less degree, the green hand of war. A great and glorious nation is struggling to be born, and wondering kingdoms and distant empires are filled with listening hope and admiration, watching this greatest of human events. Let them not, I pray you, be shocked with the spectacle of domestic strife, and [illegible] by dissensions at home while battling [illegible] turned against ourselves. Let us rather show that the God of Liberty is in His holy temple—the hearts of freemen—and bid all the petty bickerings of earth keep silence before Him.

Instead of engaging in this unholy and unpatriotic strife and threatening to resist the laws of the land and endangering the peace of society, let us prepare diligently and with hopeful hearts for the hardships and sufferings of the coming winter. Heaven has blessed us with abundant crops, but the [illegible] of the past six months [illegible] to [illegible] and we every effort to provide for them and secure them against suffering. And all our efforts directed to the [illegible] to [illegible] duty to many brave but misguided men who have left their country's flag in the hour of danger, and God will yet bless us and our children, and [illegible] will thank us for not despairing of the Republic [illegible] darkest hours of disaster, and still more, in adhering to and preserving amid the fiery trials of war, a conservative sentiment and the rights and civil liberties of the young Confederacy.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor and Commander in Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 7th day of September, A. D. 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, Jr. Private Sec'y.

Sept. 17. 20-3t.

WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand [illegible] Writing Paper and Envelopes, which [illegible] The paper is the best made in the Confederacy.

In connection, will continue to do all kinds of [illegible] Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

Salem, July 15th, 1863. 3-6t

C. A. FRIEDLEN.

Money Lost.

IN THE HALLS OF [illegible] ON FRIday morning last, I lost a roll of MONEY, containing [illegible] Any person finding the same and returning it to me, or giving information that I can obtain it, shall be liberally rewarded.

JAMES M. WITHROW.

Flat Rock, Henderson County, N. C.

August 21, 1863. 3m-pd

NOTICE.

[illegible] Salem, March 27, 1863.